Bombay Ga

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNIN

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 3rd July 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 3, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 3, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.—Bambay Gazette Office, 3rd July 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "CALEDONIA," of 518 Tons, Captain CAMMELL, will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MCGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND Co.—Bombay, 3rd July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The A. I. fast sailing Ship "WILLIAM TURNER," JOHN ROALS, Commander, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

POLLEXFEN, MILNE AND Co.

Forbes' Street, 3rd July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the 8th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail in a few days.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 3rd July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The "SALACIA," 300 Tons, F. MAW, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers and will have quick despatch. For Freight or passage apply to Captain MAW, or Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co.—Rampart Row, 3rd July 1840.

50 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST.—A small Wire-haired "Isle of Sky," Terrier Bitch answers to the name of PEPPER, she was seen to swim on shore from the Deck of the Bentinck, any person who will bring the same to the Office of Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY & Co. Rampart Row, shall receive the above reward and no question asked.—Bombay, 3rd July 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOSAEN DOLUTGAR MEMROOPGAR, has agreed to purchase of PARIKH NUVNEETDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and Bhundaree JUMNADASS GOCULDASS, Agents of the Shop or Firm of GHREE NATHYEE a Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground together with aMessuage, Tenement or Dwelling House with all the appurtenances thereto, commonly called or known by the name of "Peepra Walloo Gher" situate within the Fort Walls of Bombay in the neighbourhood of the House of GOSAEN RAVAGUR COONVERGAR, and opposite to the Hindoo Temple called "Thacoor Doowar" and assessed No. 4 and stands in the Collector's Book on the name of GUNNESS CASSIDASS and DEWBOYE. Any person or persons having any claim or demands by way of Mortgage, inheritance or are otherwise interested therein such person or persons is, or are hereby required to notify and make known the same to Mr. J. P. LARKINS Attorney at Law for the said Purchaser at his Office in Nesbitt Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof or else such person or persons shall be precluded therefrom.

J. P. LARKINS,
Attorney at Law.

જાહેર. ખબર*

ખબર. જીણાંથી. આપીગિકે. ગોશાંઈ. દોલતગર. મંનરૂપગરે. પારખ. નવનીતદાશ. પરશોતંમદાશ. તથા. જંજદારી. જંમનાંદાશ. ગોકલદાશ. તે. શ્રી. નાથજીની. દુકાન. અથવા. પેઢ્ડીનાં. કારભારીઓ. પાસેથી. લોઈ. અથવા. જમીનનો. કટકો. તેશાસ્રે. રેઢ્વાનું. ઘર. તેઢ્ને. જેકાંઈ. લાગાું. ઢોંકી. તેશ્રુમાં. કે. જેઢ્ને. પીપરાવાલું ઘર. કરીને. કેઢ્છે. તે. વેચાનું. લેવાનું. શાનું. કરેઢ્છે* કિર. શ્રી. મુગભજનાં. કોટમો. ગોશાંઈ. રેવાગર. કુવરગરનાં ઘરની. પડોશમો. તથા. થાકોર. કુશાકાંનાં. દેઢ્ડાંજી. શાંમઢ્ોછે. અને. તેપર. સાશાશગેનટનો. નંમખર. ૪ થો છે. અને. ગનેશકાશીદાશ. તથા. હેવળાજનાં. નાંમપર. કાલેકટરની. બુક્ર મો છે. વાશતે. ઢરેક. મઢ્ણી. અથવા. મઢ્ણી ઓનો. ઢરેક. દાવો. અથવા માંગાઢું. ગેરમો. અથવા. વારેશા. જીશાથી. અથવા. બીજી. રીતેથી. ઉપલા. ઘરપર. પોંચાનું. હોકિનો. તેમઢ્ણી. અથવા. મઢ્ણી ઓને. આલબ્યે આથી. જાહેર. થાકે. કે. સાજથી. દીન. ૧૪ ની મુદત મો. ઉપલા. ખરીદદારનાં. મારાનાં. વકીલ મીશતર. જે. પી. લારકીનશને. જાહેર. કરે. નહી તર. તેવા. મઢ્ણી. અથવા. મઢ્ણી ઓનાં. દાવા. રદ. થાશે* — તારીખ. ૨ જી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૪૦

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co. in 3 and 6 Dozen cases.

Received from J. W. Bridges, London.

Superior Sherry.....	at Rs.	18
Ditto Sparkling Champaign.....	„ „	35
Received from C. P. Fletcher and Co. London.		
Sparkling Champaign 1st quality...	at Rs.	45
Ditto.....Do.....2d.. Do... ...	„ „	35
Received from Hemery Brothers Jersey.		
Amontillado Sherry vint 1822.....	at Rs.	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints...	„ „	12
Royals Oporto Company's Port, Vint 1834.....	„ „	18
Claret Laffitte Vint 1834..... ...	„ „	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints...	„ „	12
Hock Rudesheim and Hockheim...	„ „	20
Sauterne, Vint 1834.....	„ „	15
Sparkling Champaign first growth of	„ „	35
Ditto Burgundy.....	„ „	30
Cognac Brandy.....	„ „	15
Cognac Cherry Brandy in Pints...	„ „	10
Dutch Curacoa in Jugs.....	„ „	25
Noyau 1st quality.....	„ „	25
Liqueurs assorted.....	„ „	24

Bombay, 3rd July 1840.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, an investment of BASS'S BEER of the last brew and of the finest quality, price for cash 55 rupees per Hogshead.

H. F. OWEN AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1840.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just landed Two very superior Shigrams, from KESTERTON AND Co., with Patent Spring Seats, Plate Glass Windows &c. &c. Price Rupees.... 1,700 each.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1840.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETURN PREMIUM.

THE Directors of the above Society, with reference to the concluding part of the 13th Rule of the Society, hereby give notice that, after making the provision for the security of the Society as directed in the former part of the Rule, which *Provision amounts inclusive of the guarantee fund to 12 per cent. on the outstanding risks on the 1st instant, there remains return premium to the extent of fifteen (15) per cent. on the amount paid by each Subscriber during the current half year. This return premium is available to *all parties* insuring in the Society *without exception*, who have paid full half year's premium, and will be applied in reduction of the premium for the next half year in the case of those subscribers, who already have 10 per cent. on their respective amounts insured in the guarantee fund, and will be carried to the personal credit of those who have not as yet accumulated 10 per cent. thereon.

By authority of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

*Transferable to Premium Fund.. Co.'s Rs.		1,33,493
Guarantee Fund.....	„	3,19,000
Co.s Rs.		4,52,493

With reference to the above, parties holding Policies in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society are reminded, that a half year's premium falls due on the 1st proximo, when they will be pleased to remit their respective premiums to the undersigned, who grant receipts for the same.

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcut ta, June 15, 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day the 3d Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at a House situated at the corner between the Sudder Adawlut and Police Office at Mazagon, the Household Furniture of the late WILLIAM MCCALLUM Esq., consisting of Blackwood Tables, Couches, Chairs, Book Cases, and Bed Room andDressing Room Furniture, a Handsome Silver Tea Set, Rich Plated Curry Dishes and Salvers, Meat Dishes and Covers, Cooking Utensils, a valuable Library of Books, 2 Horses, a Buggy, a pair of Carriage Horses &c. &c.

The property on view from Thursday the 2nd Instant.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 3rd July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

Bombay, 3rd July 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1840.

No. 415 of 1840.—The following appointment is made :—

Lieutenant W. Topham of t... tive Infantry, to be confirmed in t... Adjutant to that Regiment.—Date 17th June 1840.

No. 416 of 1840.—The undermentio... Cadets of the season 1825, are promoted ... vet Rank of Captain, from the dates speci... site their names.

Lieutenant F. Mayor, of the 6th Regiment N... Infantry, 3rd May 1840.

Lieut. A. A. Drummond, of the 11th Regimen... Native Infantry, 3rd May 1840.

„ H. C. Morse, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, 3rd May 1840.

„ C. Giberne, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, 28th May 1840.

„ J. Holmes, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, 5th June 1840.

No. 417 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. A. Curtis, of the Engineers, to be Executive Engineer at Aden, in succession to Lieutenant Western deceased.

No. 418 of 1840.——The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following extract, paras: 1 at 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 25, dated 24th April last.

1. We have permitted Captain H. N. Ramsay to return to his duty.

2. We have granted Captain William Wade additional leave for six months.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1840.

No. 419 of 1840.—Captain F. N. B. Tucker, of the 2nd European Regiment, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to New South Wales for the benefit of his health.

No. 420 of 1840.—The following temporary arrangement is made :—

Cornet W. Ashburner, of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be Acting Quarter Master to that Regiment, vice Lieutenant Ravenscroft, who resigns the Acting Quarter Mastership, from the 8th instant.

No. 421 of 1840.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieutenant F. Fenwick, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, in G. G. O. of the 2nd October 1838, and extended on the 3rd October last, is further prolonged to the 31st proximo, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1840.

No. 422 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Colonel Farquharson, dated Kurrachee 19th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Falconer of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the details of the 1st Greuadiers, 5th and 23rd Regiments Native Infantry now at Kurrachee on route to Upper Scinde, amounting to upwards of 300 Rank and File.

No. 423 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major Newport, dated Camp Suckkur, 6th February last, appointing Ensign Newnham of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Quarter Master and Paymaster's Office, during the absence of Lieutenant Forbes on leave to the Presidency, from that date, until further orders.

An order by Major Cracklow, dated 27th March last, appointing Ensign T. A. Cowper, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, until the arrival of Lieutenant Boyè at the Head Quarters, or until further orders.

An order by the same Officer, dated 1st instant, appointing Ensign T. A. Cowper, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the duties of the Staff Officer to the Detachment of 3 Companies of that Regiment proceeding to Dhoolia, from the 4th instant, the date of its march from Malligaum.

No. 424 of 1840.—Ensign W A. Anderson, 1st European Regiment, is appointed to act as Field Engineer at Karrack.

No. 425 of 1840.—Lieutenant H. B. Crockett, of the Native Veteran Battalion is, at his own request, pensioned on full pay from the 1st June 1840, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1840.

No. 426 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant C. F. Sorell, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

No. 427 of 1840.—The following temporary arrangement is made :—

Lieutenant B. Bailey, to conduct the duties of Adjutant to the European and Native Details of Artillery at Aden, from the 29th April last.

No. 428 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, on this Establishment.—The Cadet for the Cavalry to be promoted to Cornet and for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.	*Date of of Arrival at Bombay.*
No. 159 Mr. John Liddell Aitken...	14th June 1840.

Infantry.

No. 143, Mr. George Uvedale Price, [Ranked a nd Posted to Regiment in G. G. O. of the 28th May 1840].	14th June 1840
„ 108 Mr. James Glen Millar.....	11th June 1840
„ 67 Mr. George James Young...	
„ 63 Mr. William Augustus Neale.	
„ 91 Mr. Frederick Alexander Campbell Kaue.....	
„ 158 Mr. Samuel Lowry.....	
„ 130 Mr. John Alfred Anderson....	
„ 184, Mr. Henry Ebenazer Jacob..	14th..do..do
„ 171 Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin,	

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1340.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, to be Collector of Customs and Land Revenue at the Presidency, and Reporter General on External Commerce.

Mr. W. Simson, to be Principal Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

POLITICAL DEPA RTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to

difference of the rates on this side the Isthmus
n the other

om Bombay to Suez and vice versâ.	Passage never occupying more than 20 days. Cabin Rs. 500.. Deck 300 Rs. Table allowance.. .. 300 ,, each.	
From London to Alexandria via Gibraltar & vice versâ.	Chief Cabin 43£ / 2nd Cabin 27--10	Including provisions.

In fact very nearly half the amount for double the distance.

It is very much to be hoped that Government will take the subject into consideration and that when the Steamers again commence running to the Read Sea, the present rates for passage will not only be considerably reduced, but the portion alloted by Government to their Captains for Table money brought within bounds.

Your's &c.
A LOOKER ON.

COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There can be little doubt as to the correctness of " Crites's" opinion,in your Gazette of the 24th ultimo, touching the illegality of the Court Martial lately assembled for the trial of a Madras Officer ;—but even supposing the objections urged by him to be (which they are not) ungrounded or in consequential, there are others almost as fatal.

The charges upon which this officer has been tried are headed thus :—" Lieutenant ———— th Regiment Madras Native Infantry attached by order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to do duty with a Detachment of Troops belonging to the Bombay Artillery on board the Ship " Inglis" brought to trial by order of &c. &c. " The Prisoner at the time of his trial was not attached to do duty with" (most unmilitary Phraseology) any " Detachment of Troops belonging to the Bombay *Artillery*," nor had he ever been so attached.

Again—he is described as having, on April 3rd, been guilty of certain irregularities " whilst under Arrest" on board Ship, whereas he was at that time under *close* Arrest : this I conceive to be a serious omission on the part of the Prosecutor, and should have been at once objected to by the Prisoner.

However—since the constitution of the Court Martial appears to have been altogether illegal, it is needless to say more upon the subject.

I remain Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
VERBUM SAT.

Colaba, July 2nd 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It is but too well proved that the climate and habits of India in no way tend to promote application, even under its mildest form cursory treadings. I have consequently presumed to think that many who would turn with fear and trembling from Pottinger's Beloochistan in folio, might be tempted to look over a slight summary of the events &c. which have taken place in that wild country, now that it is again becoming the theatre of dark deeds. The following I collected for my own satisfaction, it needs scarcely be said that Pottinger is the chief authority appearing in the columns of your *Gazette*, perchance it may occasionally be referred by those who as far as Ferishta Nizam-ud-deen and a folio history are concerned would "have none of it."

I am, dear Mr. Editor, Yours,
ONE OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

SUMMAY OF BELOOCHISTAN.

Beloochistan is bounded on the north by Seistan and Affghanistan, on the South by the Indian Ocean ; on the East by Sinde, and on the West by Seistan and Kirman. The ancient Carmania —Khêlat has long been the nominal capital of Beloochistan and the seal of Government, owing to the hitherto powerful supremacy of its Khan or chief, and the bond which has subsisted between them and the Cabool monarchs.

At the time of the passage of the army of the Indus through Beloochistan, the Government of Khelat comprised the provinces of Zharaware, Sarawan, Mekran, Lees, Kutch Gundova, Hurrund Dajel, Musloong and Shâl. The Khelat influence over the provinces of Mekran and Lees at its most powerful periods has been little more than nominal and now barely exists. Shâl and Musloong originally a province and district of Affghanistan, and naturally entirely beyond the limits of Beloochistan proper were ceded to Nussur Khan, the Kumburanee Khelat chief by Ahmed Shah the first humane monarch of Cabool in gratitude for his eminent service against the Persians—but on the elevation of the present chief Shah Nauraz Khan by the Army of the Indus to the Khelat throne, these provinces (Shal and Musloong) with Cutch Gundova were made over on perpetuity to Shah Shoojah and his heirs.

The great popular divisions of the country are into Beloochees and Brahoves the former being divided into three great tribes, the Nahrooes, the Rinds and the Mughsees—these again have their numberless sub-divisions. The Brahooes principally inhabit the district of Khelat, the Hala or Brahoock Mountains and their bordering lands. The Rinds and Mughsees the country of Cutch Gundava, the latter too are scattered over Sinde, the Tanjehs, Affghan dealers, called by the natives Baubus, Dehwars, Hindoos and Juths, principal artificers and labourers, and descendants of the Hindoo converts to Islomism form the remainder of the population.

During Alexander's Indian expedition he penetrated into theBelooche province of Mukran(Gedrosia)and his invalid soldiers under Craterus being ordered to Carmania, the present Kirman, were doubtless lead through the northern provinces of Beloochistan by way of the Gundava or Bolan Passes. On the Invasion of Beloochistan by Mahomedan Arabs, it was in all probability occupied by the deseendants of the vast Tartar family, and the conquest of the country is mentioned by Ferishta and Nizam-ud-deen as one of comparative ease. But the first Mahomedan conquests, scarcely extended beyond the provinces of Mukran and Lees, and the country to the East of the Hala mountains, consequently on the subjugation of Scinde and the subsequent Invasion of Delhi &c. by the Ghuznivide and Ghori monarchs, the persecuted Hindoos fled to the unpeopled and almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses of Beloochistan, where having made themselves influential by their number and unwearied industry, they were speedily enabled to establish a Government known in the country as the Hindoo dynasty of Sehwa of whom Khelat was the royal city. It appears that about two centuries back the last monarch of this house being threatened by a horde of marauding aborigines, called a Mussulman tribe of mountain shepherds, the descendants of the original Arab invaders to his aid, who being successful under their chief Kumbur, alternately deposed the Hindoo monarch, and compelled the conversion of the prince his son, who with his apostate subjects fled to Kutch Gundava. The warlike shepherds having thus rid themselves of all opposition, their chief Kumbur, established the Kumburanee dynasty on the throne of Khelat.

During the reign of his great grandson Abdoolla Khan the celebrated Nadir Shah of Persia successfully invaded Beloochistan and on his return, carried with him Abdoollah's two sons as hostages ; still however, leaving the subject chief in possession of the Government. At his death which occurred in a battle with the Scindians, he was succeeded by his son Kajee Mahomed Khan, who after a licentious and tyrannical reign of upwards of two years was stabbed to the heart by his brother Nusseer Khan. Nusseer was immediately proclaimed chief greatly to the satisfaction of the Persian monarch, who during has stay as hostage in the Persian camp, had become much attached to him. Immediately on his accession Nusseer Khan commenced the work of reform. He revoked the immoderate taxes imposed by his brother, granted indulgencies, and immunities to the miserable Hindoos, compelled the petty chiefs to own his power and made the tour of his dominions, eradicating ills, and improving the administration and cultivation wherever he journeyed. On Ahmed Shah Douranie becoming monarch of Cabul, Nusseer by the treaty at Khelat covertly declared himself dependent, specifying however, " that he and his successors were never to assist in a civil war." Ahmed Shah subsequently conferred on Nusseer Khan as before specified the Affghan province of Shâl and the districts of Musloong and Hurried Dajel for his gallant conduct at Tubbus against the Persians, this excellent monarch was succeeded by his son Mahomed Khan then a boy of fourteen, he was a humane and indolent man, averse to strife and vainly striving to quell the family broils which only terminated in the death of his three brothers. He reigned about fifteen years and died leaving the succession disputed by his three sons Mehrab (the late monaroh) Azim and Surefraz Khans, Surufraz was murdered by Mehrab, and Azim being poisoned it is said by one of his wives in a fit of jealousy, left Mehrab Khan undisputed master of the throne.

(To be continued.)

Additional Masonic Subscriptions for the relief of the distressed crews of the Ships Lord Wm. Bentinck and Lord Castlereagh.

Amount subscribed already published..	Rs.	2,172
Br. Atkins..	,,	5
,, M. E. Neil..	,,	5
,, A. E. Shaw..	,,	30
,, W. B. Stevens Madras Est..	,,	30
Total Rupees.		2,242

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None,
DEPARTURES.
July 1st Lieut. and Adjt. H. Rolland, 19th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Curtis, Engineer, to Aden.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 2nd, Ship Drongan, W. Grant. Master, from Karrack 20th June. *Passengers.*—Mr, Cumming, Lieuts. Whittard and Hayman, Dr. Fraser.

Do. 2nd, Ship Colombo, D. Mackellar, Master, from Suez, Juddah and Aden. *Passengers from Suez*—Mr. and Mrs. Hart; Colonel Macpherson, Paymaster Pierse, Mr. Ross, Mr. Buchton, Captain Saunderson, Mr. Champion and Mr. Brett, Cadets, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Roussae, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Myers, Dr. Lefevre, Mr. Cosello, Mr. Watson and 2 Catholic Clergymen, 28 Natives.

From Aden.—Colonel and Mrs. Capon, Doctor Prunell, Mrs. Malcolmson and 2 Children, 1 European and 14 Native Servants.

SAILED.—June 30th, Ship William Sharples, W. H. Jones, Master, to Liverpool. *Passenger.*—D. Pewell.

Do. 1st, The E. I. C. Brig of War Taptee, Lieut. A. Offen, Comg., to Aden.

July 1st, Ship Oriental, William Wilson, Master, to Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.. ..	Spt. I. Navy.	persianGulf	23d July
Shannon.. ..	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	30th June
Rajasthan.. ..	Nicol and Co..	Liverpool	20th July.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and Co.. ..	Liverpool	5th July.
Cleveland.. ..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th June.
Caledonia.. ..	McGrego Brownrigg &co	Liverpool	
Lintin..	Higginson and Cardwell..	Liverpool	4th July.
Higginson.. ..	Higginson and Cardwell..	Liverpool	Do.
Crown..	Dirom carter & Co..	Liverpool	6th July.
Thetis.. ..	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..		
Monarch.. ..	W. Nicol & Co		
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..	London ..	
Majestic.. ..	George S. King		
Salacia..	Dirom, Carter and Co..		
Wilson.. ..	W. Nicol & Co		
Ann..	Dirom, Carter and Co..		
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	
British King..	Skinner & Co..		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co..	Singapoor.	
Mary Mitchelson..	Foster & co..	Liverpool	
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co..		
Circassian.. ..	Ritchie Stuart& Co..		
Elizabeth Walker..			
West India ..	Frith and co..	Mauritius.	4th July.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, carter and co..		
Justina..	Wooler & co..	Calcutta..	
Hindoostan..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Catherine..	Forbes and co	Ditto . ..	
Sir J. Herschel	McG. Brownrigg & co..		
Bencoolen.. ..	Macvicar Burn and co . ..	Sydney ..	4th July.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Sesostris.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings ; Sloop, Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Colonel, Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Lowjee Family,Adele, Catherine, Cestrian, Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria.Abel Gower,Hindoostan,Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch. Justina, Elizabeth Walker, Circassia, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic, Castle Huntly, Lord Auckland. Mor, Futhel Rahimon Tartar, Calcutta, Quinten Leech, Drongan, and Colombo.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.
FRENCH.—Brig Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From?	To Sail.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Juverna..	.. ..	London ..	
Sarah..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th March
Dartmouth..	.. ..	London ..	2d April.
Cumbrian.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	London ..	
Amazon..	.. ..	Liverpool	2d April
William..	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	Dirom, Cart.&Co	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	W. Nicol and co..	Hull..	8th Mar.
John Garrow.	Foster & Co.. ..	Newcastle	
John Mitchell.	White Barlass & co..	Do.. ..	
Memnon..	.. ..	Llanelly ..	
Ino..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Llanelly..	8th Feb.
Pacquet d'Havana..	.. ..	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	.. ..	Bordeaux	4th June
Hlivar..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Rio..	
EoCeres.. ..	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Brriet Scott.	Pollexfen and Milne..	Liverpool.	September

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JULY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
3rd Friday..	1 46	2 8
4th Saturday..	2 27	3 50
5th Sunday..	3 9	3 30

Latest advices Received.

From *London*.. .. .. 4TH MAY.
,, *Paris*.. .. .. 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 3—Friday.
4—Saturday.—Transl ; of St. Martin.
5—Sunday.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.—Lord Bentinck Assumed the Government of India, 1828.—2nd Session.
6—Monday.—Moon First Quarter.
7—Tuesday.
8—Wednesday.
9—Thursday.—The Right Honorable Sir RobertGraut,Governor of Bombay died at Dpoorce near Poonah, 1838.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 30TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36....	at 98	to 98 4
4 per Cent—1832	33. ..	at 103	to 103 8

Bank Share at 25½ per Cent.

To Correspondents.

In consequence of a great quantity of Correspondence on hand we are obliged to post pone the publication of " OLD SUB's" Letter until our next issue.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 3, 1840.

ARRIVED July 2, Ship *Drongan*, W. Grant, Master, from Karrack 20th June.

Passengers,—Mr. Cumming, Lieut.'s Whittard and Hayman, Dr. Fraser.

July 2, Ship *Colombo*, D. MacKellar, Master, from Suez, Juddah and Aden, with the following Passengers :

From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Hart ; Colonel Macpherson ; Paymaster Pierse ; Mr. Ross ; Mr. Buchton ; Captain Saunderson ; Mr. Champion, and Mr. Brett, Cadets ; Mr. Ryder, Mr. Roussae ; Mr. Hardy ; Mr. Myers, Dr. Lefevre ; Mr. Cosello ; Mr. Watson and 2 Catholic Clergymen ; 28 Natives.

From Aden.—Colonel and Mrs. Capon ; Doctor Prunell ; Mrs. Malcolmson and 2 Children ; 1 European and 14 Native Servants.

We have waited patiently to see if any measures would be taken by the Society of Bombay in consequence of the heart rending scenes which occurred on the 18th of June. Fourteen days have elapsed and nothing has been done. To what are we to ascribe this torpidity and apathy. When charitable subscriptions are required, who so ready as the Public of Bombay with a golden specific ? But let action be wanting and we fear our fellow citizens are deficient in energy. Where is the Public Meeting which was expected to have been convened ?What measures have been urged upon the consideration of the Authorities ? The timbers of the ill fated wrecks still stick upon the Prongs and reproach us with our negligence. Feeble as our voice may be and powerless to rouse the apathetic and the slumberer,we once more solemnly call on every friend of humanity to bestir himself. The case which the other day came home to the lacerated bosoms of others, may too soon afflict our own, and then how should we reproach ourselves !!! Three subjects demand instant consideration. 1st A revolving light on Kenery to mark the difference between it and that of Bombay. 2nd A small Light House as far on the Prong as possible, and 3rd Life Boats, stout Crews, and Captain Manby's apparatus for firing a rope from a howitzer, station'd somewhere near the present Light House. With less than this the Public should not be content, and we are sure that Government Money could never be laid out to better advantage than in taking means for the preservation of the Lives and properties of its subjects. We trust that we shall not again have to refer to the topic as a thing to be done. The Leaders of Society in Bombay are quite able to bring forward the matter in a way that shall be acceptable to all. and we accordingly look to them to be speedy, as in

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1840.

No. 60 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Indian Navy, the following Extract, paras : 1 and 2 of the Hon'ble Court's Letter, No. 28, dated 15th April last.

Para. 1—We have permitted Mr. William Boyce, Purser in the Indian Navy, on your Establishment, to return to his duty.

2. We have also permitted Mr. Frederick Robinson, Purser of the same service, to retire therefrom, on a Pension of £ 125 per annum, the same to commence from the 15th February 1840, the date of his application to us.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1840

No. 61 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon J. Craig, is directed to perform the duties afloat of the Port and Marine Surgeon till fur ther orders, in the place of Assistant Surgeon Dias, proceeded to Sea, in the Victoria.

No. 62 of 1840.—Mr. Joseph Sedley, volunteer for the Indian Navy, having arrived from England, on board the Ship Justina, on the 14th instant, is admitted into the service from that date.

No. 63 of 1840.—Captain Moresby, and Lieutenants McKenzie and Cruttenden of the Indian Navy, having arrived on the Sesostris, on the 16th instant, are permitted to return to their duties.

The following Gentlemen who also arrived by that Vessel as volunteers for the Indian Navy, are admitted in the service agreeably with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Messrs. Walter Murray Pengelly,
Ditto. Rowland Formby Jermyn,
Messrs. James Longden Stevens,
Ditto. James Hamilton,

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1840

No. 64 of 1840.—Acting Assistant Apothecary Pollard, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of being employed on board the Brig Taptee.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PASSAGE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMRAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Though several articles relative to the late successful voyage of the Honorable Company's Steamer " *Victoria*" to and from Suez have appeared in the Bombay papers, yet not the slightest allusion has been made nor even a hope expressed that Government would reduce the present exorbitant rates of Passage Money.

'It appears the " *Victoria*" on her outward voyage carried forty passengers and returned with twenty six.—I know not exactly the number accommodated at the Captain's Table, but take it out and home to have been fifty at the least, who paid at the rates of 800 and 600 Rupees each, viz. 500 and 300 Rupees for Passage and on the whole 300 Rupees each for table money, !!! so that the Captain received the sum of 15,000 Rupees for the table he kept during the thirty four days he was at Sea, and this exclusive of the additional amount he was entitled to for the remaining sixteen Passengers, whom I have not included.

It surely cannot be the intention of a liberal Government to allow Officers holding commissions, and who are well paid to make a gain (in performing their duty) at the cost of their Brethren in the Hon'ble Company's Service and the Indian public, yet I fear such is, and will be the case till the present allowances for Table money are reduced for calculating the voyage to and from Suez to Bombay to occupy twenty days ; surely 200 Rupees, that is 1£ or 10 Rs. per diem would amply cover every expense thatd the best meals, and a liberal allowance of goo Wines and Beer could possibly incur. Just look a

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such cases delays are dangerous, and any hour may bring us a repetition of sights which will be sadly and indellibly impressed on our memory as long as reason remains.

THE body of a European, in the last stage of decomposition, was washed on shore, near the Lunatic Asylum, on the evening, of the 30th June. From a close inspection of the trowsers and suspenders, the only portion of Clothes remaining, it would appear that the deceased, was of the upper rank, the trowsers were evidently English made and of expensive material; the head and face were so much injured and disfigured, that the body could not have been identified.

We are informed that 15 more Bodies have been washed on Shore from the late Wrecks. 3 at Trombay on Sunday, last and 2 on Colabah on Wednesday. One of the latter was a tall man and had on a pair of Twilled white Trowsers with straps at the bottom and broad knit Braces, the other a Short man with Tannah Blue checked Trowsers and Ivory stud Buttons to the Braces, and a white plaited Shirt which are in the yossession of the Clerk of the Colabah Church where they may be seen.

WE insert a letter signed VERBUM SAT, on the late Court Martial which has been held on an Officer of the Madras Service in this Presidency. We quite agree with CRITES that according to the term, of the Act of Parliament, an Officer of a different Presidency cannot be tried by a warrant from the Commander in Chief here. We think however that although irregular, it has been done before. At the present moment too as part of the Madras Troops are serving under the Bombay Presidency, we conceive it must frequently occur that Madras Seapoys are tried by orders from Bombay, and if the Private why not the Officer? If however our Correspondent Verbum Sat is right in his statement the charges are defective, inasmuch as the description of the Prisoner is incorrect. The difference between Arrest, and close arrest, also should have been defined and clearly laid down. We look anxiously for the decision of the authorities, as it involves a point of Military Law which cannot be too soon settled. In England wherever an offence is committed, there it is tried, or at the County Town of the Province in which it happened. So if offences be committed, we think common sense shews they should be investigated where the circumstances are best known, and if there is a defect in the Act of Parliament the sooner for all parties that it is rectified the better. Only fancy an officer from Bengal getting into a row in Bombay, and being sent back with all his witnesses, Prosecutor &c. &c. to Calcutta. The matter involves an absurdity. Who would pay the expences? Verily we would not like to be present when any fracas occurred with a Mull or Qui Hi, and find ourselves obliged to vacate our Editorial Throne to bump, it all the way to Calcutta or Madras, to prove that Ensign Smuggins knocked down Mr. Buggins.

WE have received a very valuable sketch of the History of Beloochistan from "One of the late Campaign." The writer is too modest when he says he has cull'd from Pottinger's Beloochistan. He has not cull'd but arranged and introduced many new flowers into the Bouquet of History. Such papers as this are highly valuable, they convey information in its most popular and pleasing form, and induce people to read and gather information from the columns of a Journal who would sigh with despair at the sight of a Folio, and turn with disgust from a Quarto. We consider our Correspondents sketch highly valuable and only hope he will persevere with his graphic delineations until we have the whole Country before us. We trust he will also give us Affghanistan. The whole subject is still almost untouched, and affords great scope to a nervous pen and a clear head. We anxiously look forward to receive a continuation of this subject from our clever friend.

A very daring gang Robbery took place at Parell a night or two ago in Muncherjee Bandarea's Garden. There were from 15 to 20 of the Ruffians, who having in vain attempted to extract the Jewels from a woman's Nose finally proceeded to the barbarity of cutting it off. Being alarmed they retreated so hastily as to leave the piece of the Nose and the Jewels in it. Now really under the present system of Police this evinces so daring a spirit on the part of the Thieves, that it calls for a corresponding vigilance from the Horsemen and Peons. The Patroles must be put on the alert and some sharp measures taken. Of course in so large a community as that of Bombay, Robberies will occur with the best precautionary measures, but if the alarm is well sounded, it will put the Police on their mettle, and we conceive in any cases of daring bravery on the part of the Peons in apprehending Robbers, extra rewards and certificates of merit should be awarded to them.

WE have received our files of Calcutta and Madras Papers the former to the 20th June and the latter to the 23rd June. The Englishman appears in possession of the same intelligence as that given in our last issue about the Russians. We are glad also that our contemporary seems to entertain the same sentiments as our own about "The great Bear." He has been brought out to dance a little too often. The Madras *U. S. Gazette* contains an account of gaities at Bangalore and notices the attack of the (late) Bombay Herald on the Seapoys of this Presidency, Our respected Brothers seem about as badly off as we are, for the "wherewithal."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In one of your recent articles advocating the establishment of a Theatre in Bombay, you express an opinion that there does not exist the same objections to Theatres in India as in England. Now, Mr. Editor, as I have a family growing up in Bombay I am much interested in any thing that affects the moral atmosphere of the place. Permit me therefore to enquire on what ground your opinion rests. Most plays contain either exclamations which profane the name of the Supreme Being, or obscene allusions or both. What security is there that such plays would be avoided here any more than in England? or why would they not lower the tone of moral feeling here, as they undoubtedly do at home.

S.

Bombay, 3rd June 1840.

WE have received a letter from a Correspondent signed S. asking us on what we have founded the opinion "that there does not exist the same objection to Theatres in India as in England?" We are really surprised at the question from a Gentleman who states that he has a family growing up, which assumes that he has arrived at years of discretion. Did he ever visit a Theatre in England or witness an Amateur play here? If he has we think the doubts in his mind ought to have been removed without asking. Plays in India (we leave England out of the Question) are almost always performed by Gentlemen who amuse themselves and their friends by a little harmless exertion and give society, if nothing else, what it generally wants to make it agreeable, a hearty laugh. As these gentlemen are well known in society, there is the strongest possible guarantee that nothing obscene or blasphemous should be offered to the notice of their female friends. In fact any thing of the sort is always avoided or cut out, and nothingal. lowed before the Public but what the most fastidious eye might witness, and at which the most virtuous cheek might not uplift itself without a blush. People whose principles are opposed to Theatricals, of course do well to abstain with their families, (tho' we think the Boys and Girls would be none the worse for a peep at a Play House.) The great gist of offence, lies in the estimation of a proceeding. Those who think no wrong, do no wrong. "All amusements may be "*tabooed*" by the over prudish, and with all our respect for S. and his scruples, we do still hope that the Public of Bombay will condescend to be amused within the doors of a new Drury. Let those who think "The Play's (*not*) the thing." Stay away.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

We notice that the recitative, air and chorus, Hail! Albert Hail! recently performed at Government House, at the *Fête* given in celebration of the Birth-day of Queen Victoria, is to be published by subscription at 3 Rs. a copy, by Mr. W. Linton, who dedicates it, by permission to the Hon'ble Emily Eden. The work, it appears, is to be ready on or before the 15th of July next.

The *Hurkaru* is very witty at the expense of the galloping-down-hill *Englishman*, on account of the particular reason that, Hail! Albert Hail! made its first appearance in the columns of the *Englishman*. We therefore advise our Hare Street brother to keep his weather eye open, as he may depend upon it, that even while we write a storm is brewing, and we shall be quickly treated in the blustering tones of Boreas, with blow! breezes blow! from the purlieus of Vansittart Row.—*Commercial Advertiser, June* 18.

RELEASE OF THE REVEREND O'SULLIVAN.

We are happy to announce that the Reverend Mr. O'Sullivan has as length been set at liberty by the Authorities at Chandernagore and has returned to his duties at Chinsurah.

It is said that Lord Auckland caused a second remonstrance to be addressed to Monsieur *l Officer de Servicе*, and at the same time directed Mr. Barlow, the Judge of Hooghly to demand the immediate release of the Reverend Gentleman—Mr. Barlow accordingly waited on Mr. Bourgoin on Wednesday last and desired to be informed of the nature of the charges for which Mr. O'S. was imprisoned. Mr. Bourgoin declined entering into any explanation, stating he had already communicated them to Lord Auckland: but he prudently ordered the release of Mr. O'Sullivan together with the money, as also the Buggy and Horse which had been destrained.

These measures will, we presume convince the Chandernagore Authorities that Lord Auckland did not view the arbitrary imprisonment of a British Subject as so very trifling an affair as, we are informed, they affected to represent it. In His Lordship they may rely on always finding a firm and jealous protector of the rights and properties of British Subjects and one always prompt to resent a national outrage. The *Hurkaru* deprecates the existence of such a paltry Government as that of Chandernagore in the midst of our possessions, but we think that it is attended with some advantage. The arbitrary and tyrannical freaks of power, which are occasionally exhibited by our neighbours, tend to move the most thoughtless amongst us to a due appreciation of the blessings of our own Government.

We regret to learn that the Reverend Gentleman's health has suffered seriously from the closeness of his confinement and the dampness of his dungeon.

Since writing the above, the following letter from Mr. O'Sullivan has been handed to us for publication.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND DOCTOR TABERD,
Bishop of Isauropolis and V. A. of Bengal, Calcutta.

MY LORD.—Mr. Barlow, Judge of Hooghly, under the instructions of Lord Auckland, proceeded to Chandernagore yesterday to demand my immediate liberation from jail, and also the restoration of the money from the sealed Almirah, my Buggy, Horse, &c. To this the Administrator consented, more from necessity than choice I am sure, and I was set at liberty at 3 o'clock yesterday evening in the presence of the Judge, who insisted I should accompany him to Chinsurah in his carriage. As I did not wish to detain Mr. Barlow, I left Chandernagore without seeing either Doctor Pezzoni, or my kind benefactor Mr. St. Pourcain, or even paying some jail expences, but I am resolved to go evening and see all these affairs arranged.

I deem it a matter of course to proceed early in the beginning of next week to Calcutta, to thank your Lordship personally for your kind and active interference with the authorities on my behalf, and also to receive your Lordship's instructions and advice regarding the destination of the money once more in my possession. I am at present labouring under a severe cold and hoarseness contracted in my late damp residence, but hope to be soon well.

Believe me to be thankfully and sincerely your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

ANDREW O'SULLIVAN.

Chinsurah, 18th June, 1840.—*Chatholic Expositor.*

THE SHIP "THETIS."

We have obtained the following particulars regarding of the barque *Thetis* during the night of Wednesday last—she was blown on shore, about a third of a mile to the northward of Culpee Creek, where she must remain till the height of the next springs—by which time her cargo will be all discharged:

June 9th, 1840.—We were at auchor, in 4½ fathoms low water, Culpee Pagoda bearing E. ½ S. Culpee Creek open—whilst swinging to the flood, veered away chain to 65 fathoms, which was no sooner done than it parted; the best bower was let go immediately and hardly brought the ship's head to wind when it also parted—every exertion was then made to get the sheet anchor down, but before succeeding we had grounded. The ship is now at low water dry all round—she is well shored up and all her masts struck. The rudder was unshipped immediately the vessel grounded.—*Courier, June* 20.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We understand that yesterday morning between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the roof of that range of puckah building at Baliaghat, commonly known by the name of Moonshee Ameer *ke bazar*, suddenly sank and fell and buried in its ruins a great number of men; the actual number our informant had not been able to ascertain, for when he left the spot the Darogah and others were engaged in removing the stones, &c. Independent of the (venders of articles) there must have been many that went there for the purpose of making their bazar; these certainly met the same fate.

A RAJAH IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

The Rajah of a Bankee Fortress in Khord, having committed a rape upon the wife of his *Gooroo* or spiritual guide, the latter was preparing to remove his habitation to a distant place, so as to put himself beyond the reach of the Rajah; when the poor man was brought a prisoner, and so violently handled by the Rajah that he died on the spot from the effects thereof. The Rajah being subsequently tried was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life in the jail at Cuttack.—*From the Balasore Correspondent of the Bhaskar.*

FALSE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST NATIVE OFFICIALS.

A man whose name is Goburdhun Pautnayuck, has lately presented a petition to the Collector of this zilla (Midnapore,) charging Baboo Puddolochun Mundul, *Sheristadar*, and Gorachaund Banerjee, *Nauzir*, of the Colletorate with having received a bribe of 50 Rs. each. On the day that the trial of the charge came on, all the Mookteears of the Court being cited to give evidence, the accuser declared that he had preferred the charge at the instigation of Ramanund Mitter of Junnyebuxa, the discarded Nauzir, and Moonshee Jotefulhawk, the head amlah of the Doem and Huftum department. The affair was then handed over to the Magistrate for investigation.—*From a Correspondent of the Bhaskar.*

BENGAL OFFICERS.

In the course of yesterday we ascertained that the case of Bengal Officers on duty at Singapore had been brought to the notice of Government some time since, and that the just and liberal consideration had been paid to it, which in the conclusion of our remarks we felt sure would be accorded on its being investigated. These officers are accordingly now on the same footing, as the Madras Officers doing duty with the troops, and the new order immediately applies to the status of the commissariat officer there, in whose behalf, we believe, the head of the department made the representation.—*Englishmna, June* 19.

ADDISCOMBE CADETS.

If the *Hurkaru* think it advisable to keep up some show of discussing military matters, he should be careful to select only such subjects or branches thereof, as whoever he gets to write about them clearly understands,—a good rule, which he but too little attends to. For some days past he has been encouraging certain young officers to suppose that their time of service for the pension began to count at Addiscombe, and he recommends them to memorialise the Government on the subject,—not on the strength of the known regulations appertaining to the point, but on some incorrect report of a Chairman's speech, or (no matter which) delivered at one of the public examinations! If, however those young officers will give our opinion the preference over our contemporary's in this matter, they will save themselves the unpleasant labor of concocting a memorial, and the more unpleasant disappointment of having its prayer negatived—most likely *in limine* by the Commander-in-chief, without His Excellency's troubling the Government to give answer to a claim in direct and manifest opposition to the regulations of the service. Whether they may have been at Addiscombe after the age of sixteen, or before the age of fourteen,—in their sprightly adolescensce, or their guileless impuberty,—they can reckon no time before the date of the Government order admitting them to the service and if the contemplating memorialists could even prove that a Chairman did say to the contrary, in his speech to the Cadets, it would not in one tittle alter the 'decree established,' to which Engineer Cadets are the sole exceptions,—but *that* not for time passed at Addiscombe. A Chairman of the Court of Directors, as well as an Editor of the *Hurkaru*, will be apt to be either mistaken or obscure, if he venture upon topics which he does not clearly understand; but the present case derives a tinge of the curious in contrast, as far as our contemporary is concerned in it for while *he* is a strong advocate (in his regard for the rights of the army) for deducting even general leave of absence from the period of 'actual service,' he now contends for reckoning, as part of that period, what is no service at all!—such are the eccentricities of uncommon genius.—*Ibid.*

I[illegible]
To[illegible]
too la[illegible]
ing any[illegible]
paper.
heard, or h[illegible]
out of which[illegible]
and there coul[illegible]
for briefly detail[illegible]
perhaps ever depar[illegible]
him more enthusiast[illegible]
Metcalfe. Dinner, ba[illegible]
stars, services of plate, w[illegible]
quarters—each party wou[illegible]
particular mode of honoring
course would satisfy the impe[illegible]
that which each party had de[illegible]
best that possibly could be adopte[illegible]
about 200 of the Non Politicals, w[illegible]
Judge as their Champions of the Free[illegible]
a Radical counsel to head them, got up[illegible]
ner;—the Ladies had a splendid fancy [illegible]
supper; the Civil Ser[illegible] gave him a di[illegible]
star; Calcutta *voted* a statue and service of p[illegible]
and the North-western Provinces were equally m[illegible]
nificent. The result of all these sub-division was
that neither Calcutta nor Agra could accumulate
a sufficient fund for a statue and service of plate,
or for either of them.

It had so happened that some years before, when Sir Charles had liberated the Indian press, that an attempt was making to get up a Public Library in Calcutta; a number of the friends of the press, therefore, determined to commemorate the event of its liberation, and opened a subscription to erect a Public Library, to be called the Metcalfe Public Library, in which was to be placed on marble the celebrated letter of Sir Charles. This was displeasing to many supporters of the Library, who questioned the policy of liberating the press. A division took place and the Metcalfe Library building fund, as they styled themselves, collected 14,000 rupees, but had no books, and therefore did not proceed to build, while the Public Library, had all the books, but no building of their own.

Matters were in this state, when Mr. Stocqueler went on a tour to the Upper Provinces, and induced some of the gentlemen in Agra to consent to send their Metcalfe fund to Calcutta, to be joined with the Calcutta Testimonial fund, and with the two, a statue was to be erected in the Town Hall. This proposal was actually carried at a small meeting of the Agra Subscribers, and a negotiation opened with the Metcalfe Testimonial Committee. At a subsequent meeting, it was, as we think, very sensibly determined not to part with their funds, but to have the Testimonial in their own City. The Calcutta Committee thus left to themselves, made an overture to the Agricultural Society, Public Library, and the Metcalfe Library building fund, that they should all join whatever funds they could collect, and that if on their united application, they could induce the Government to save them the heavy expense of purchasing, by bestowing on them a piece of ground, then that a splendid building should be erected in which the transactions of the Agricultural Society might be conducted, and their Museum contained, a great Public Library be formed, and due honor done to the Liberator of the Press, by placing his Bust in the building, and calling it after his name.

The proposal was well received—the Agricultural Society voted 10,000 rupees—the building fund gave their 14,000, the Metcalfe Testimonial Committee another 10,000,—and the Calcutta Public Library promised 10,000 more.

An application was then made to Lord Auckland for leave to erect the Hall in the south-east corner of Tank-Square, and Messrs. Bruce and Shand, Moore, Hickey and Co., Barkingyoung and Co., Pittar and Co., and Ostell and Co., whose premises are in the immediate neighbourhood, most handsomely came forward and waived all objections. His Lordship, however, declined the request, as he strongly disliked encroaching on those open spaces of the town which contribute to its ventilation, but without further application be offered the ground temporarily occupied by the Sailors' Home. The conditions imposed were most proper the ground was to be conveyed to efficient trustees, to prevent its ever being diverted from the object proposed, and in case of the buildings falling into decay, or any attempt at alienation being made, then the ground to revert to Government.

Such is the history of the origin and rise of the Metcalfe Hall, and sincerely do we congratulate the public, that while the name and fame of Sir Charles Metcalf will be perpetuated, the very large fund which is to be accessory to his object, will also promote and extend the usefulness of an institution so invaluable to our wealth and commerce as the Agricultural Society, and give also permanency to a Public Library in the metropolis.

The Committee have been selected from the members of the four different bodies, who have contributed to the funds, and are composed of the following gentlemen: Sir Edward Ryan *Chairman*; Colonel McLeod, Mr. Pattle, Mr. H M. Parker, Major Forbes, Dr. Spry, Mr. C K Robison, Mr. R. J. Bagshaw, Mr. W. Carr. Mr. L. Clarke, *Secretary*. Mr. Robison has consented to act as the Architect, and his designs have been highly approved of by Col. McLeod, Major Forbes, and Mr. W. Carr, gentlemen of such known skill and taste, as to ensure the building being worthy of its object.

The Committee, as will appear by their advertizement, are most desirous of raising a very large fund, and we do hope to see the present fund doubled. This will undoubtedly much more than sufficient for the present design, but the money may be well and usefully employed. Great additions might be made to the books in the Public Library, or [illegible]useam of the Society; or another floor [illegible]onstructed for a public picture ga[illegible]ger the funds are, the more use[illegible]tion become, and we therefore [illegible]nd the appeal of the Commi[illegible] the public.—*Hurkaree, J*[illegible]

Althou[illegible]cuation which we
tain in[illegible]to discover that
lowin[illegible] George Thom
son[illegible], and, in oth
rone[illegible]t hesitate to
our readers, [illegible] the lectures

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

[illegible] briefly upon [illegible] siderable at- (hear, hear). [illegible] this poisonous [illegible]a Company, to its [illegible]es of India, and reso- [illegible]erchants, (shame upon [illegible]t in open and bold de- [illegible]and the oft repeated edicts [illegible] this moment at war with [illegible]lions of our fellowcreatures. [illegible]smuggling! O horrid inconsis- [illegible] calling itself *Christian*. From [illegible] abundant, it appears that the cul- [illegible], and sale of opium in India, is a *strict* [illegible]e hands of the East India Company? [illegible]*t lands* in certain districts are chosen for [illegible]tion of the poppy; that useful and nutriti- [illegible]s are '*driven out*' to make away for this [illegible]*us plant*? that the *cultivation* of the poppy [illegible]en *compulsory* on the part of the ryot; that the [illegible]de has created a numerous class of persons who [illegible]ve by insolence, extortion, and corruption, *making the helpless ryot the victim of their cupidity and fraud*; that the opium grown in British India is *smuggled* into China, *in defiance of the laws and regulations of the Chinese government*; that the opium so introduced is *the instrument of demoralization and death* to a large portion of the inhabitants of the Chinese empire; that the prosecution of the trade in this pernicious drug *has brought upon us the mingled hatred, suspicion and contempt of the government and people of China;* that the progress of Christian truth has been greatly hindered, and our religion degraded in the eyes of a heathen people; that honourable and profitable commercial intercourse between this country and China, has, to a great extent been prevented: and finally, that we have been plunged into a war which will probably lead to the expenditure of millions of money, the sacrifice of immense numbers of human beings, and the degradatien of our Christian name in the eyes of the world (loud cheers) I call upon you, my friends to use your most strenuous exertions to prevent both the war which is meditated, and the trade which is the cause of it. I know that is the prerogative of the Crown to declare war and to sanction it, but it is for THE PEOPLE to say whether they will yied their blood and money in so unholy a crusade on behalf of a contraband and murderous trade (cheers.) Let it be known in high quarters that the people of this country are not prepared to sustain a war with China; nay more, that such a war would be regarded as infamous, adding injury to injury, and crowning a course of iniquity for fifty years with the slaughter of myriads of totally innocent and unoffending beings, and those who have the immediate management of affairs will find a more pacific mode of setting the dispute—a mode more constant with the principles of equity and morality (cheers.) It will afford me much pleasure to find that you have adopted some methods of making known to the Parliament of the country the feelings you cherish on this subject. You will do yourselves honour, and serve the cause of humanity and religion, and more purity, by an early and determined remonstrance against the course which our government seems disposed to take. Though you should effect little, you will discharge your duty and clear yourselves from the guilt of the transaction."—*Comml Advertiser, Juue* 14

We understand that, in addition to the united funds for erecting the Metcalfe building, Lord Auckland has subscribed 500 rupees, Sir E. Ryan 200, Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq., 200, and that BEFORE the books were out 3,000 have been voluntarily tendered.—*Hurkaru, June* 15.

Our Medical correspondents are naturally very anxious on the subject of the "Boon." and as we are always ready to aid, as far as in us lies, the cause of right and justice, we to-day insert another letter on the subject of their last Petition on that score. Our correspondent appears to apprehend delay in some quarter. If that be the case had not he and his colleagues and brethren in profession, better address themselves at once to the parties officially entrusted with the conduct of this Petition? It is a trust of no ordinary responsibility; but the moment a trust is accepted, its fulfilment in the best possible manner conducive towards its object, becomes imperative. And the moment that a Petition for right and justice, is lodged with the local Government for transmission to the home authorities, the Government virtually becomes such a trustee.—*Ibid.*

Our morning contemporary is at any rate a pertinacious controversialist. He will have it that the expression "the letter of the Law" does not mean the literal meaning of the express words in which the law is couched. We will give him an example which will perhaps convince him—we do not mean in Lady Macbeth's use of the term—that is, if he be convincible in any other sense than Lady Macbeth's, that we are perfectly apprehensive of what the expression, "the letter of the Law" really means. The following extract from Blackstone's commentaries, is, we think, quite sufficient to our purpose:

3. As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto; for that is always supposed to be in the eye of the legislator, and all his expressions directed to that end. Thus, when a law of our Edward III. forbids all ecclesiastical persons to purchase *provisions* at Rome, it might seem to prohibit the buying of grain and other victual; but when we consider that the statute was made to repress the usurpations of the papal see, and that the nominations to benefices by the pope were called *provisions*, we shall see that the restraint is intended to be laid upon such provisions only.

4. As to the *effect* and *consequence*, the rule is, that where words bear either none, or a very absurd signification, if literally understood, we must a little deviate from the received sense of them. Therefore the Bolognian law, mentioned by Puffendorff, which enacted, "that whoever drew blood in "the streets should be punished with the utmost severity," was held *after a long debate* not to extend to the surgeon, who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit.

Now we imagine the Charter of Justice of Bombay when using the word "employments," had reference to such employments, [illegible]were prohibited by Statute 33 Geo. 3, cap 52, *vi*[illegible] and traffic. The Bolognian Lawyers, wh[illegible] for the punishment of the Surgeon wh[illegible]e street, were sticklers—as great[illegible]*mbay Courier* or the *Calcutta Englis*[illegible]f the Law. The phlebotomist did[illegible]ess letter of the law, "draw blo[illegible]nd the judges have engaged in o[illegible]han those of judicious character[illegible]' reasonould certainly ha[illegible]Bologna, ward would ha[illegible]t them *long debate*. [illegible]lies we have alr[illegible]der the establis[illegible]e for Bengal, s[illegible]udges that Court were found to engage in "trade and traffic." This was prohibited in the year 1793. The object of the framers of the Bombay charter of justice, was the same, expressed in more comprehensive terms. Our contemporaries must know little of human nature, if they cannot distinguish between the effect upon human conduct, of an "employment" which involves men's private interests and one which does not. Where a man's mind is absorbed in private hazards and speculations, upon which depends his own peculiar ruin or fortune, it is not in human nature but that his private speculations, will claim his first and most anxious attention, to the postponement of his public duties. But the framers of the Bombay Charter did not entertain any such romantic notions of human virtue, or charity, as to apprehend any danger of their becoming so absorbed in their eleemosynary practices, as to neglect those for which they are remunerated. As we have said in a former article, no legislature has occasion to put constraints and limitations upon the excess of charity and benevolence; and in a small community like one of our Eastern colonies, to put a *veto* upon the "employment" of a chief or other justice, inhibiting him from giving his countenance and oncouragement, to plans for promoting education, and other general objects of public utility, would be to construe the Statute against "provisions" as extending to those who should introduce bread and wine into a friendly beleaguered city. We have given our exposition of the meaning of the term, "the letter of the Law;" we wish our contemporary would furnish the world with *his* explicit terms.—, *Ibid June* 16.

MADRAS.

THE HILLS.

From the United Service Gazette, June 23.

We learn from the Hills that the Governor and Secretariat will return to the Presidency in August so as to meet the new Commander in Chief. Mr. Chamier is about to proceed to Cochin for two months, and Mr. Clerk officiates as Chief Secretary during his absence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Bangalore that a sham fight was enacted at that Station on the morning of the 18th, in commemoration, we suppose of the stirring events that occurred on the same day, a quarter of a century ago, The *Tomasha*, we hear, went off admirably and tho' the Enemy was but imaginary and the movements were some what cramped by the forward state of the cultivation, the spectacle was on the whole most exciting, and the troops of all Arms acquitted themselves much to the General's satisfaction. Sir Hugh Gough, will it is said continue at Bangalore till the 20th proximo when he returns to meet Sir J. Whittingham on his arrival from England. The four Companies of of H. M. 57th at Bangalore are, we understand, hardly worked at present, the Non-Commissioned and Privates being on duty about every other day, and the Fort Guard being furnished by that Corps, has a march of some miles daily in sun or rain, as it may happen to be. We learn from Vizagapatam that Major M——of the 44th Native Infantry is about to take the Chiltern Hundreds. The 39th Native Infantry after passing ten months under canvas at Kurnool have been ordered to return to Bellary much to the delight of all concerned, not excepting the men of the 4th who have hitherto had to perform the entire duties of the Garrison, with the exception of those taken by the King's Own.

The Transports *Rustomjee Cowasjee* and *John Adam* with the detachment of Artillery and Sappers from this Presidency reached Singapore all well on the 14th ultimo; and we are glad to find that the disgracefully crowded state of those vessels had at once attracted the attention of Sir J. Gordon Bremer, who intimated his intention of giving up two empty Store Ships, which were fortunately available, for the use of those troops. There is a rumour abroad of the 37th, now under orders for Singapore, being likely to go on to China; we however doubt the correctness thereof. In fact when the 37th are to be embarked, seems very problematical, as no Tonnage is yet engaged for the Corps and though it was reported on Saturday and very generally believed that the *Moira* would be taken up for the conveyance of the 37th to Singapore, the tender has not been yet, we understand, accepted, and indeed the general belief is, that it must go up to the Hills in which case a further delay of several days will occur. A detail of 12 Sappers and Miners, for this Presidency, and 16 for the Bengal Establishment arrived from England in the ship *Hashmy*. This party is for the present located in the Artillery Barracks of Fort St. George.—*Ibid.*

THE KAHAN AFFAIR.

The *Bombay Herald* with reference to the conduct of the troops of that Presidency in the late unfortunate affair at Kahan has offered a most gratuitous insult to the Native Soldiery employed in Affghanistan, whose courage he more than questions, for that however we leave him to the tender mercies of our Cotemporary of the *Gazette*, fully assured that he will readily espouse the cause of his old comrades so shamefully slandered by the *Herald*, as is sufficiently evident by the following extract that every man of the Bombay Infantry Detachment fell with his leader, the brave Lieutenant Clarke:—*Ibid.*

BANGALORE.

The Fancy Dress Ball given by the Society of Bangalore on Thursday last was says four different Correspondents, the most magnificent entertainment ever got up there. We give the following extract from one of our letters:—

"Gaieties have you know been quite the order of the day here lately and the delightful coolness of the weather seems to have aroused all our latent energies and disposed every body to contribute to the general amusement of the place. I have before told you that our plays were capitally got up, but the Fancy Dress Ball to Lady Gough on the 18th, beats any thing that Bangalore ever produced even in its best days. The company began to assemble about nine and by ten o'clock when Lady Gough and family arrived, I think that an hundred persons were present. The fancy dresses were very numerous, tasty and even brilliant and some characters were admirably sustained. Captain and Mrs Mc—y with their two children formed a fanciful group. Capt. C—rs, as *Paul Pry* was almost a Liston. Lieut. K—y as a Tailor with his shop board caused great amusement. Captain G. and Miss G—as Barbary Jews were admirable. Lady G—and Lady S—were splendidly dressed and the costume of Mrs. B—th Mrs. A—n were much admired. A Quaker and Quakeress afforded great amusement particularly as on their arrivals the Band struck up "*Merrily danced the Quaker's wife*" and in truth merrily danced we all till about two in the morning."—*Ibid.*

KAMPTEE

We find a great deal of dissatisfaction and disgust expressed at this also good account of an attempt that seems to have been made to ruin one of the most talented and zealous Officers in the Medical Department, and embroil the professional men of the two Services, on the frivolous pretext of a breach of Military etiquette.—A clever caricature has been got up from the circumstance, in imitation of "The tight shoe;" a certain old General, who was lugged in, enacting the part of the Pensioner—We understand some elucidation of the subject, is expected to appear on the green wrapper of the forthcoming number of the Medical Journal, in the shape of a letter from the "pinched toe," transmitting the ironical one of the "Shoemaker."—*Ibid.*

COUP-DE-SOLEIL.

It would appear that some hundreds of European soldiers die annually in India from the above disease; and a sort of Apoplexy induced by exposure to great heat in Barracks; from which Recruits suffer in tenfold proportion to seasoned men. Within these last three months, some thirty Soldiers seem to have died in this command from these complaints, owing to injudicious arrangements: the most conspicuous losses have been sustained in the march of a Detachment to Secunderabad and Kamptee, at the hottest season; and at Arnee, the hottest Station in the Presidency, where the Recruits of the new European Regiments were placed to be drilled. Would not a similar mortality happen in a cold climate. if men were injudiciously exposed to rain, frost, and snow? Whether raw Recruits from England be sent to the hottest station in the Presidency, and there quartered in Ovens (as in the Bombproof Barracks at Arnee or Trichinopoly) and drilled; whether the Natives of the Carnatic be sent to Ootacamund and have not good houses and warm clothing provided for them, to shelter them from climatorial agency, the result will be nearly the same at the end of 12 months. There is a good term we have lately seen adopted, "*remediable causes*," the subject of which will probably be required to be a little more studied than heretofore by our Military Authorities, as many of the complaints and deaths of the European soldiery in this country seem attributable to them; and after having had so much experience of the effects of climate and seasons on the unaclimatized, the Authorities should be held responsible that the Soldiers may not be unnecessarily exposed to *remediable causes*. If it be decided that Ootacamund is to be made a Station for an European Regiment that would certainly be the place where the new European Regiment ought to be formed and drilled. For healthy Recruits from England, there is no reason to doubt its being a desirable Station; but, whether it would agree with an old Corps, after their constitutions have been moulded to a hot climate, and in which half the men are predisposed to, or actually labouring more or less under visceral disease, is quite a different question; and will be even a knotty one for the Doctors to decide.

In connection with the foregoing, we refer our readers to Volume IV. of the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, page 67 from which we make the following extract:—

"The loss of life and consequent loss of property to the Honorable Company would be greatly reduced if regiments on arriving from England in time of peace, were climatized on the Neelgerries; and when the aggressions of hostile powers required their presence in a less genial climate, the change would be less felt, and the mortality much diminished; whilst in a moral point of view, our soldiery would speedily redeem the character which the institutions of their country and their own good feeling inculcate, but which too frequently is undermined by exposure to a vertical sun in a climate of the most enervating description where unusual exertion in the open air is death, and the finest faculties of the mind are paralysed by the temptations to intemperance offered to them and the predisposition which the great heat induces to their free indulgence. Regiments which had suffered from hard service in the field, might be sent to the Neelgerries to nurse for a little. No doubt they would speedily acquire a good stock of health; and many men who are now invalided and pensioned, might thus be saved to the service for some years as efficient men.

The above was written by Dr. D. S. Young of this Establishment, and Superintending Surgeon in the Nizam's Service; it formed part of a paper on the Neilgherries which met with very favourable notice from the English and American Journals of Science, and such having been written some fourteen years ago, we, think that Dr. Young was one of the first if not the very first Medical Officer who recommended that European Regiments should be stationed on the Hills, though his suggestions and original opinions, have been since brought forward by other gentlemen, and it would seem from what is at present under discussion relative to the location of a European Corps on the Hills, that the Doctor must have written almost in the spirit of prophecy, for all his anticipations are likely to be fulfilled. The late Sir John Malcolm, we know, on receiving Dr. Young's paper in 1827, expressed his intention to endeavour to get a Sanatarium established on the Neilgherries for Bombay, and which we believe he effected. The following extract from Dr. Young's paper, shewing the mean temperature of the air at the Neelgherries, the three Presidencies, the Cape, New South Wales and in London, will be of interest to our readers.

						deg.
Mean	Temperatue	of	the	air	in London	49.5
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	on the Neilgherries	56.5
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	at New South Wales	62.9
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	the Cape of Good Hope	67.3
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Madras	85.10
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bombay	81.4
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Calcutta	78.3

CEYLON.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

We have great pleasure in publishing the subjoined extracts from a private letter received from Van Dieman's Land with which we have been kindly furnished by a friend.

The Colony of Fort Dalrymple seems to be making a rapid progress towards a very prosperous state, and affords a splendid field for enterprising capitalists—Banking Companies are being established in all parts, and money will consequently become more plentiful.

It is gratifying to observe likewise that civilization is making some progress amongst the savage tribes of New Zealand,—and that the labours of the Missionaries seem likely to be crowned with the success they deserve—We all along entertained a strong suspicion that the accounts we received and read of Southern Australia were much too highly coloured—and this letter certainly bears us out in our opinion

The pay of an *employe* at Port Dalrymple seems however to be sufficiently tempting, and affords a glaring contrast to the miserable pittance which is generally allowed here for much greater labour.

We would strongly recommend some of our cadaverous-looking, may-pole acquaintance to take a trip to this delightful country where "Derwent mutton, green peas" and comfortable times will give them an increase of weight to the extent of 3 stone in 10 years—

Port Dalrymple, January 1st, 1840.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"I did not receive the packet of Ceylon Papers or the fruit stones, seeds, &c., you sent for me via Mauritius—Indeed, I suspect some irrigularity in the post office department has been the cause.

* * * * * * * * *

"Land here, and stock, have risen much in value since I wrote you last, and money is likely to become more plentiful, from the numerous Banking Companies established and about to be established.

"Land will *still* rise—This year has been the dearest I everknew for wheat,—29 shilling per bushel, quite common! and it still keeps high though the prospect for next year is a bundant. I never had such encouraging prospects for corn, turnips, grass, &c.—And fruit, such as peaches, apricots, and all the english kinds are *lavished* on us.—I will try to get you some New Zealaud flax seed—it *might* do in the cooler climate of Nuwera Ellia.

"The last paper gives an account of a general war in New Zealand, and a tribe headed by a Missionary was very successful. They only fought on the defensive, and behaved like civilized people to their prisoners and slain.

"What a pity you did not *settle*—your grant now is in the hands of Mr. ——— ———a magistrate, and produces him 400£ a year—I am sorry you are getting such: paltry pay—why, you would receive 80 £ a year here as manager of a farm, besides having your *table* found you, and a good house to live in—and many privileges besides—I must say your pay is small, especially for a tropical climate. The South Australian colony is puffed up—greatly in the papers *interested* in it;—Poor M.———says he went there as to a land of promise, and left it without a feather to fly with! He is here now, and manages Colonel———'s estate, his pay is 100£ a year, good table, &c. &c. found him.

"Swan River, still a poor place—in fact amongst all these Australian colonies, there are none equal to Van Dieman's Land, Sydney and New Zealand,—but as to the latter, it has one disadvantage—the uncertain and treacherous disposition of the natives.

"As to myself, when you left this in 1829—I was 11 stone 10lbs.—I am now 14 stone—Doctor———says I must work hard again, or else I shall get puffy.—This Derwent mutton, green peas, &c. &c.—and comfortable times *will* make one fat in spite of all.—But don't let me set you a *longing*.

* * * * * * *

"Our new Governor very popular,—*fit* to govern,—not like Arthur.

"Our colonial born youths still jealous of the old country lads,—and not without reason, they *had* been "*run down*." Circumstances have proved that they retain English bottom, and more than English activity———— ———— has sold his grant (800 acres)—gone to England, and is worth 700£ a year.—He came here in 1821 with about 28£ and sum rum!!

"We are now independent of those convicts—the free settlers have increased so that we can keep those gentry to their "bearings." Society has improved in consequence, and our schools are very fair,—not behind hand with the "old country."—*Herald, June* 9.

European Intelligence.

We formerly noticed that the Marchioness of Chandos (now Dutchess of Buckingham) had claimed a share of the large personal property left by her father, the late Marquis of Breadalbane as belonging to her in virtue of her right of *legitim*, and that her Grace had been found entitled by the Court to do so. By her father's settlements, one-half of the rents of his large unentailed properties were settled upon the Dutchess during her lifetime; and her Grace, in addition to the *legitim*, likewise claimed this provision under the settlements. It has lately been decided however, by the unanimous judgement of the whole Court of Session, that the Dutchess of Buckingham, having made good her claim for *legitim* and thus to a great extent defeated the objects of her father's settlements, has thereby forfeited all right to the provision of the rents. By this decision, her Grace's interest in the landed estates is entirely excluded.—*Perth Advertiser.*

It is said that nearly as many pictures have been rejected for want of room, and not in most cases for want of merit, as have been received and adopted. This circumstance will cause considerable dissappointment to many artists.

Prince Albert has purchased, and placed in his collection, the very fine peu and ink drawing of his Royal Highness by Minasi, of which we lately gave a brief notice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY A. WILLARD, NO. 5, FORBES STREET.